

T H E

Lords PROTEST

On the Second Rejecting of the

PENSION-BILL:

To which is added,

- I. A Copy of the said Bill, with the Reasons given against rejecting it last Sessions.
- II. Copy of the Bill, That all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in the *English* Language.
- III. Copy of the Bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants, being the Children of natural born Subjects.
- IV. The State of the National Debt, as it stood on the 31st of Dec. 1730. With an Account shewing how the Money given for the Year 1730 hath been dispos'd of, &c. and the Produce of the Land-Tax for Ten Years last past.

L O N D O N :

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(Price One Shilling.)

THE FORTRESS

On the Second Reciting, of the

EMBASSY

To apply it self

A Copy of the said Bill with the Reasons given
desiring legging it self to the

A Copy of the Bill That all Proceedings in Courts
of Justice shall be in the English Tongue.

A Copy of the Bill for punishing forgery
against the Circumstances of Criminal Points Supposed.

The State of the National Dept as it stood on
the 31st of Dec 1730. With an Account following
how the Money given for the Year 1730 hath been
disposed of & and the Provinces of the King Tax
for the Years last past.

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Bibliotheca of Albany and Westchester County.

(Price One Shilling)

Lords PROTEST

On the Second Rejecting of the *Pension-Bill*: To which is added, a Copy of the said Bill, and their Reasons (now referr'd to) against rejecting it last Year.

Die Martis, 2do Martii, 1730.

HODIE 2da vice ieta est Bills. An Act for making more effectual the Laws in being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or voting in the Houle of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

Proposed to commit the Bill.

After long Debate, The Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be committed?

It was Resolved in the Negative.

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be rejected?

It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

Differences

1. Because the Reasons which were entered on our Journals last Session for the Commitment, and against the Rejection of this Bill, can, in our Judgment, have nothing of Weight said against them, as we think they want little to be added to them; tho' they seem to us to be strengthened on this Occasion, left our second Refusal to concur with the House of Commons, in what solely regards their own Members, and without any Arguments offer'd to them in a Parliamentary way for that Refusal, should be look'd upon by them as unkind, if not an unprecedented Treatment, and should, in the Opinion of many disinterested Lovers of our ancient Frame of Government, too justly create in them a Resentment that might interrupt the Harmony between the two Houses, which is necessary for carrying on the most important Affairs of the Nation.

2. Because the Commons seem'd to think this Bill is wanted, and we are perswaded it is earnestly desired by the People, and so wisely contriv'd, by a solemn and strict Oath of Purgation, to guard against secret Corruption in that Place, where it ever it should be prevalent, its Consequences would be most pernicious and expensive, that we fear we should be exposed to some uncharitable

Suspitions, if we did not in this most authentick manner the Constitution of Parliament will allow, from a becoming Zeal to hinder the Infection of so mischievous an Evil from spreading among others, give an undeniable Proof that we are untainted with it our selves.

3. Because a Member of Parliament, who is not ashame'd to accept a Gratuity for any Service which he is ashame'd publickly to avow, must be conscious to himself (as we fear) that he is guilty of an immoral Action, and therefore we conceive ourselves not only obliged in Policy, but in Conscience, to yield our Assent to a Bill, that, as far as we could apprehend upon the most mature and serious Reflection, contains a proper Expedient in this limited Monarchy, to preserve both the Innocence and Independency of elected Legislators, and that we had reasonable Hopes would, in a great measure, have prevented the Danger of an infamous Breach of a Trust of the highest Nature, reposed in every single Member of the Lower House, for the Benefit of the whole Community, which we think a Crime that ought to be dreaded by us, as Good Patriots, and that we are bound to abhor, as Sincere Christians.

4. Because we cannot but with Grief of Heart lament the Loss of that Opportunity, which, by enacting this Bill into a Law, we assure our selves his Majesty would have embrac'd with particular Satisfaction, of demonstrating to all his Subjects, that he is incapable of suffering an improper Use to be made, by any of his Servants, of that large Revenue, which a Parliament liberal beyond any Example of their Predecessors, so chearfully gave him, or of entertaining the least Thought himself to the Prejudice of the Liberties or Properties of his People, by any unjustifiable Influence on their Representatives.

Berkshire,	Willoughby de Br.	Bathurst
Bucks	Strafford	Cadogan
Plymouth	Northampton	Bristol
Bedford	Thanet	Coventry
Foley	Warrington	Bridgewater
Gainsborough	Aylesford	Boyle
Gower	Abingdon	Oxf. and Mortim.
Abergavenny	Maynard	Anchaster Gr. Cha.

A BILL

A B I L L for making more effectual the Laws in being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

THAT it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1731, no Person who shall be elected a Member to serve in the House of Commons, shall vote or sit in the said House, during any Debate there, after their Speaker is chosen, until such Member shall from time to time, and in Manner following, first take the Oath herein after mentioned, and subscribe the same in a Parchment Roll, to be provided by the Clerk of the House of Commons for that Purpose, viz.

I A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have not directly or indirectly, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, from the Crown, nor any Office in Part, or in the Whole, from the Crown, held for me, or for my Benefit, by any Person whatsoever: And I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept, or take directly or indirectly, during the time of my being a Member of this Parliament, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity, or Reward whatsoever, or any Office from the Crown, to be held for me, or for my Benefit in Part, or in the Whole thereof, by any Person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this House, within Fourteen Days after I have received or accepted the same, if the Parliament be then sitting, or within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting of the Parliament. So help me God.

Which said Oath shall be in this and every succeeding Parliament, solemnly and publickly taken and subscribed by every such Member of the House of Commons, at the Table in the middle of the said House, at the same time that he takes the other Oaths by Law directed to be taken, whilst a full House of Commons is there duly sitting with their Speaker in his Chair.

And be it further enacted, that if any Member so taking the Oath, and subscribing as before directed, shall, at the time of taking the said Oath, have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office from the Crown, in Part, or in the Whole, held in

Trust for him, or for his Benefit, or shall, during his being a Member of Parliament, accept, receive, or take any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office in Part, or in the Whole, to be held for him, or for his Benefit, from the Crown, without signifying the same to the House, as aforesaid, such Member shall be, and is hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and being thereof convicted by due Course of Law, shall incur and suffer the Pains and Penalties which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are inflicted in Cases of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted, that if any Member elected as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the Oath as before directed, the Place for which such Member was elected, is hereby, without any other Conviction or Proceeding, declared void to all Intents and Purposes, as if such Member was naturally dead.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case any Member shall presume to sit or vote in the House of Commons, after the Speaker is chosen, without taking and subscribing the Oath herein before mentioned, such Member shall forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds for each Day he shall sit and vote as aforesaid, to be recovered and received, with full Costs of Suit, by him or them, who shall sue for the same, and to be prosecuted by any Action, Suit-Bill, Plaintiff, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than one Impariment, shall be admitted or allowed; and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office or Employment of Profit or Trust under his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be made liable to any Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture or Penalty by this Act laid or imposed, unless Prosecution be commenced within one Year next after the Dissolution, or other Determination of the Parliament in which such Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture, or Penalty shall be incurred; or, in case of a Prosecution, unless the same be carried on without wilful Delay, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Reasons given by the Lords against Rejecting the Bill last Year.

Die Sabbati 21mo Martii, 1729.

HODIE 2da vice letta est Billa, entitled, An Act for making more effectual the Laws in Being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members, or Sitting or Voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension, during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging all Persons hereafter to be chosen, to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

Propos'd to commit the Bill.

After long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall be committed?

It was resolv'd in the Negative.

Dissentient'

1. Because all Objections against particular Clauses or Expressions in the Bill, would have been regularly the Subjects of Debate in a Com-

mittee, and might have been removed, if it should have appeared necessary, by making such Amendments to the Bill, as the Wisdom of the House should have thought proper.

2. Because we conceive the general Design of this Bill to be highly reasonable; and of the greatest Importance to the Constitution of Parliaments, and are therefore extremely concern'd, it should not receive even the Countenance of a Committee, when the House of Commons, who alone would have been immediately affected by it, had pass'd it, and, as we apprehend, with so much Regard to their Country, and so much Honour to themselves.

3. Because this Bill does, in Effect, enact nothing new, since it only enforces the Observation, and prevents the Evasions of former Laws, which were judg'd necessary for the publick Good, by so many Parliaments, and which we do not apprehend, that our Experience since, has given us Reason to look upon as less necessary for the same Purpose.

Purposes at this Time. By one of these Laws, no Person who has a Pension from the Crown during Pleasure, can sit in the House of Commons; but the Effect of this Law was, or might have been evaded in great measure, by Grants of Pensions for certain Terms of Years, whereof we presume that Examples have not been wanting. To remedy, or prevent this Abuse, it was enacted by another Law, That no Person who enjoys a Pension from the Crown for any Number of Years, shall sit in the House of Commons, under certain Penalties therein mentioned; but the Effect of this Law likewise is, or may be, entirely evaded several Ways. It is, or may be, evaded, by giving occasional Gratuities, or making annual Presents, which will not be construed to fall under the Denomination of Pensions, and which are known in their Nature, and must be in their Effect, manifestly the same. It is, or may be evaded also, by the Difficulty of discovering and convicting those who presume to break it, since there is Ground to believe, by what has happened lately in this House, as well as on some other Occasions, that the Commons would find it difficult to obtain these Accounts, which can alone shew what Pensions are paid to particular Persons. We observe farther, that by the Laws now in Force, all those who hold certain Offices therein specified, as well as all those who hold any Offices created since that Time, are made incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; and that whosoever accepts of any Office or Employment under the Crown, cannot sit in that House, till he has been re-elected. Now, it appears to us, that all those good and laudable Provisions, may be rendered useless, that the House of Commons may be fill'd with Persons who are by Law incapable of sitting there, that the Electors may be deprived of that reasonable Option which the Law has given them, whether they will trust the same Person to represent them after he has accepted an Employment, whom they elected to represent them when he had none; and that all this may be effected by the single Expedient of getting an Office or Employment to be held by some Person who is not a Member of the House of Commons, in Trust for who is. We shall not determine on publick Fame, or private Suspicion, whether all, or some of these Abuses and Evasions of so many Acts of Parliament have prevailed, or not; but since it is evident, that they may be easily introduc'd under a corrupt Administration, we must be of Opinion, that a Law which would prevent them as effectually, as we believe the Bill sent up by the Commons would have done, could not have met with too great Encouragement from this House, nor have been passed too soon.

4. Because it appears to us, that the Arguments against this Bill, drawn from the Necessity or Expediency of preserving an Influence to the Crown, by the Power of rewarding, are either not at all to the present Purpose, or else are applied to prove, that an Influence guarded against by so many solemn Acts of Parliament, should be admitted by the Connivance of Parliament. And we think it would be much more for the Honour of this House, if these Arguments were of real Weight, to be prevailed upon by them, directly to repeal the Laws above-mentioned, than, by rejecting a Bill design'd to render those Laws effectual, to seem, as we apprehend, to approve all the Evasions of them which have been, or can be invented, or put in Practice.

5. Because we think, that altho' this Bill tends to restrain any illegal and dangerous Influence over the House of Commons, yet it leaves such an Influence entire to the Crown, as will appear at least sufficient, when we consider, that there are in the present House of Commons hardly less than Two Hundred Members who hold such Offices and Employments under the Crown, as would have continued to be tenable by them, if this Bill had passed, and even the Power of granting Pensions for Life to Members of Parliament openly, would have still remain'd in the Crown.

6. Because, strictly speaking, all Influence over either House of Parliament, except that which arises from a Sense of those Duties we owe to our King, and to our Country, are improper; and the particular Influences which this Bill was intended to prevent, are not only improper, but may, and naturally must, in Course of Time, become extremely pernicious, both to the Crown and to the People. For first, Altho' this Influence appears to be that of the Crown, it may become virtually that of the Minister, and be applied to deceive the Prince, as well as to oppres the People; if ever a corrupt Minister should have the Disposition of Places, and the Distribution of Pensions, Gratuities, and Rewards, he may create such an Influence, as shall effectually deprive the Prince of the great Advantage of shewing the true Sense of his People. And a House of Parliament being prevail'd upon to approve such Measures as the whole Nation dislikes, so may be confirm'd in the Pursuit of them, and for the sake of an unworthy Servant, lose the Affections of his People, whilst he imagines that he both deserves and possesses them. In the next Place, if ever this improper Influence, should obtain a certain Degree of Strength, these terrible Consequences must inevitably follow from it, That the worst Proposals for the Publick will be the most likely to succeed, and that the weakest Ministers will be the best supported. The Reason whereof we take to be extremely plain, since this improper Influence may be directed to any Purpose whatsoever, and will always be most expected where it is most wanted, in the Support of ill Measures, and weak Ministers.

7. Because we agree, that as National, or other Services, have expos'd the Crown to any new Danger, the Security of Fidelity and Allegiance given by the Oaths of the Subjects to the Crown, has been increas'd from time to time; and we therefore think, that, by a Parity of Reason, some greater Security than was formerly exacted, should be now given to the Nation by their Representatives, for a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, because this Trust, which is the same as it was in every other Respect, is come to be much greater than it was, in respect to those heavy Taxes which have for many Years past, and which, as we fear, must be for all succeeding Times, annually laid by Parliament on the People, as well as to those immense Debts which have been contracted, and which we apprehend to have annually increas'd upon the Nation. The Service of the House of Commons was formerly a *real* Service, therefore often declin'd and always paid for by the People: It is now no longer paid for by the People; and yet, far from being declin'd, it has been courted and sought after at great Expence. How far these Considerations, together with that of the vast Increase of the Civil-List Revenue, and of the Debts contracted on it in former Reigns,

deserve to enforce the Reasons for exacting some new and strong Engagements from the Members of the House of Commons, to those whom they are chosen to represent, is, we think, sufficiently obvious.

8. Altho' it must be allowed, that the multiplying of Oaths without great and evident Reasons, ought to be avoided; yet an Oath being the most solemn Engagement which Men can be laid under, we judge it, on that very Account, the more proper to be impo'd, upon this important Occasion, nor will the Probability of its being broke thro' by the Iniquity of Mankind, be an Argument of greater Force against this Bill, than against any other Law made for preventing any other Crime whatsoever.

Huntingdon	Plymouth	Bruce
Northampton	Montjoy	Strafford
Batburt	Ker	Beaufort
Sunderland	Warrington	Berkshire
Gower	Abington	Oxford and
Aylesford	Boyle	Mortimer
Foley	Hereford	Litchfield
Craven	Coventry	Maynard
Thanet	Massam	Bristol.

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Bill shall be rejected?

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient'

1. Because the evident Intention of this Bill, was only to make a farther Advance towards gaining that good End, which the Legislature hitherto has, we fear, too weakly endeavour'd to compass, *The Prevention of Corruption*; which, it must be owned, is an Evil of so mischievous a Nature, so apt to spread and grow epidemical, that a wise and virtuous People will apply the most timely and most effectual Remedies that can be devised for the Cure of it; since a Nation once infected must soon get the better of so contagious a Distemper, or it will soon get the better of the Nation.

2. Because we can hardly frame in our Minds a more reasonable Method, than the Sanction of such an Oath of Purgation as was to have been taken by all the Members of the House of Commons, if this Bill had passed into a Law, to preserve that part of the Legislature pure and free from that kind of Bribery, which seems from the Nature of it to be the most pernicious, a *secret and unavow'd Pension*; or what, however different in Name, would, we fear, be too much the same in Effect, an Office in Trust, or a clandestine Gratuity.

3. Because the Act of Parliament which pass'd last Year, tho' it contain'd some excellent Provisions against Bribery and Corruption, and ought, in our Opinion, ever to be held *Sacred, Inviolable, and a fundamental Part* of our yet free Constitution, wanted still something, as we judge, to make it more compleat, by establishing an Oath for the Elected, as well as the Electors; which being done by this Bill, we cannot but look upon it to have been a reasonable and necessary Addition to those Laws already enacted for the same Purpose, in order to guard us more strongly against the powerful and malignant Influence of *Wicked, Aspiring, and Despotick Ministers*, who invent no Artifices so likely to subvert the Liberties of the People, as by corrupting those who are chosen to defend them.

4. Because we apprehend the House of Commons may think themselves unkindly treated by us for rejecting a Bill sent from them, of great Consequence, by which they design'd only to secure their own Honour, and the Nation's Liberties, and that concern'd only their own Members, without allowing it even the usual Forms of a Commitment; and the rest of our Fellow-Subjects, will, we fear, hardly be charitable enough to think, that one House of Parliament could be perfectly unbiased, when it refus'd so proper an Expedient to make, in a great Measure, the other so.

* Here add the Names of the protesting Lords as above.

A BILL

*A BILL, that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice
within that Part of Great Britain called England,
and in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall
be in the English Language.*

WHEREAS many and great Mischiefs do frequently happen to the Subjects of this Kingdom, from the Proceedings in Courts of Justice being in an unknown Language, those who are summoned and impleaded, having no Knowledge or Understanding of what is alledged for or against them, in the Pleadings of their Lawyers and Attorneys, who use a Character not legible to any but Persons practising the Law.

To remedy these great Mischiefs, and to protect the Lives and Fortunes of the Subjects of that Part of Great Britain called *England*, more effectually than heretofore, from the Peril of being ensnared or brought in Danger, by Forms and Proceedings in Courts of Justice in an unknown Language, Be it enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Three, all Writs, Proces, and Returns thereof, and Proceedings thereon, and all Pleadings, Rules, Orders, Indictments, Informations, Inquisitions, Presentments, Verdicts, Prohibitions, Certificates, and all Patents, Charters, Pardons, Commissions, Records, Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Bonds, Rolls, Entries, Fines and Recoveries, and all Proceedings relating thereto: And all Proceedings of Courts-Leet, Courts-Baron, and Customary Courts, and all Copies thereof: And all Proceedings whatsoever in any Courts of Justice within that Part of Great Britain called *England*, and in the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, and which concern the Law and Administration of Justice, shall be in the *English Tongue* and Language only, and not in *Latin* or *French*, or any other Tongue or Language whatsoever; and shall be written in such a common legible Hand and Character as the Acts of Parliament are usually engrossed in, and the Lines and Words of the same to be written at least as close as the said Acts usually are, and not in any Hand commonly called *Court-Hand*, and in Words at length, and not abbreviated; any Law, Custom, or Usage heretofore to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And all and every Person or Persons offending against this Act, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds to any Person who shall sue for the same by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaintiff or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record in *Westminster-Hall*, or Court of Exchequer in *Scotland* respectively, wherein no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlane shall be allowed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Mistranslation, Variation in Form by Reason of Translation, Mispelling or Mistake in Clerkship or Pleadings, or Proceedings begun or to be begun before the said Twenty Fifth Day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Three, being Part in *Latin* and Part in *English*, shall be no Error, nor make void any Proceedings by Reason thereof; but that all Manner of Mistranslation, Errors in Form, Mispellings, Mistakes in Clerkship, may, at any time be amended, whether in Paper, or on Record, or otherwise, before or after Judgment, upon Payment of reasonable Costs only.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend to certifying beyond the Seas any Case or Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, but that in such Cases the Commissions and Proceedings may be certified in *Latin*, as formerly they have been.

And whereas several good and profitable Laws have been Enacted, to the Intent that the Parties in all Manner of Actions and Demands might not be delayed and hindred from obtaining the Effect of their Suits after Issue tried, and Judgment given, by Reason of any subtle, ignorant or defective Pleadings, nor for any Defect in Form, commonly called

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called Jeofailes, It is hereby Enacted and Declared, That all and every Statute and Statutes for the Reformation and Amending the Delays arising from any Jeofailes whatsoever, shall and may extend to all and every Form and Forms, and to all Proceedings in Courts of Justice (except in Criminal Cases) when the Forms and Proceedings are in *English*, and that all and every Error and Mistake whatsoever, which would or might be amended and remedied by any Statute of Jeofailes, if the Proceedings had been in *Latin*, all such Errors and Mistakes of the same and like Nature, when the Forms are in *English*, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared, to be amended and remedied by the Statutes now in Force for the Amendment of any Jeofailes. And this Clause shall be taken and construed in all Courts of Justice in the most ample and beneficial Manner, for the Ease and Benefit of the Parties, and to prevent frivolous and vexatious Delays.

A B I L L to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne (for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants) which relates to the Children of the natural born Subjects of the Crown of England or of Great Britain.

W H E R E A S by an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, entitled, *An Act for Naturalizing of Foreign Protestants*, it is (amongst other things, enacted, That the Children of all natural born Subjects, born out of the Liegeance of her said late Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, should be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be natural born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever. And whereas in the Tenth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, another Act was made and passed to repeal the said Act (except what related to the Children of her Majesty's natural born Subjects, born out of her Majesty's Allegiance) And whereas some Doubts have arisen upon the Construction of the said recited Clause in the said Act of the Seventh Year of her late Majesty's Reign: Now, for the explaining the said recited Clause in the laid Act, relating to Children of natural born Subjects, and to prevent any Disputes touching the true Intent and Meaning thercof, May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty, That it may be Declared and Enacted, and be it Declared and Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all Children born out of the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, or of *Great Britain*, or which shall hereafter be born out of such Liegeance, whose Fathers were or shall be natural born Subjects of the Crown of *England*, or of *Great Britain*, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, shall and may, by virtue of the said recited Clause in the said Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of her said late Majesty, and of this present Act, be adjudged and taken to be, and all such Children are hereby declared to be natural born Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever. Provided always, and be it further Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that nothing in the said recited Act of the Seventh Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, or in this present Act contained, did, doth, or shall extend, or ought to be construed, adjudged, or taken to extend, to make any Children born, or to be born out of the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, or of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to be natural born Subjects of the Crown of *England*, or of *Great Britain*, whose Fathers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, were, or shall be attainted of High Treason by Judgment, Outlawry, or otherwise, either in this Kingdom, or in *Ireland*, or whose Fathers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, by any Law or Laws made in this Kingdom, or in *Ireland*, were, or shall be liable to the Penalties of High Treason or Felony, in case of their returning into this Kingdom, or into *Ireland*, without the Licence of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or any of his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, or whose Fathers,

thers, at the Time of the Birth of such Children respectively, were, or shall be in the actual Service of any foreign Prince or State, then in Enmity with the Crown of *England*, or of *Great Britain*, but that all such Children are, were, and shall be and remain in the same State, Plight and Condition, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as they would have been in, if the said Act of the Seventh Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, or this present Act had never been made, any thing herein, or in the said Act of the Seventh Year of her said late Majesty's Reign contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Child, whose Father, at the Time of the Birth of such Child, was attainted of High Treason, as aforesaid, or was liable to the Penalties of High Treason or Felony, in case of returning into this Kingdom, or *Ireland*, without Licence, as aforesaid, or was in the actual Service of any foreign Prince or State then in Enmity with the Crown of *England*, or of *Great Britain* (other than, and excepting always out of this Proviso, all Children of such Persons who went out of *Ireland*, in Pursuance of the Articles of *Limerick*) hath come into *Great Britain*, or *Ireland*, or any other of the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and hath continued to reside within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or other the Dominions aforesaid for the Space of Two Years, at any Time between the Sixteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, and the Twenty Fifth Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty One, and, during such Residence, hath professed the Protestant Religion; or if any Child, whose Father, at the Time of his or her Birth, was within any of the Descriptions before-mentioned, hath come into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or any other of the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and professed the Protestant Religion, and died within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or any other of the Dominions aforesaid, at any Time between the said Sixteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, and the said Twenty Fifth Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thiry One; or if any Child, whose Father, at the Time of his or her Birth, was within any of the Descriptions before-mentioned, hath been, and continued in the actual Possession or Receipt of the Rents and Profits of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, for the Space of One whole Year, at any Time between the said Sixteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, and the said Twenty Fifth Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty One; or hath bona fide, and for good and valuable Consideration sold, conveyed or settled any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and any Person claiming Title thereto, under such Sale, Conveyance or Settlement, hath been and continued in the actual Possession or Receipt of the Rents and Profits thereof for the Space of Six Months, between the said Sixteenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, and the said Twenty Fifth Day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty One, every such Child shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, and to have been a natural born Subject of the Crown of *England*, or of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

A S T A T E of the N A T I O N A L D E B T from the 31st of December 1729, to the 31st of December 1730. With the Produce of the SINKING FOND in the said Years.



E X C H E Q U E R .

	Amount of the national Debt upon the 31st of December 1729.	Increased between the 31st of Dec. 1729, and the 31st of Decemb. 1730.	Paid off within the said Time.	Amount of the national Debt upon the 31st of December 1730.
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea Company.	1837533	1837533	1837533	9
Annuities for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed.	108100	108100	108100	
Annuities payable upon Two and Three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths.	142799	8 1/4	3400	139399 8
To the short Annuities at 9 <i>l.</i> per Centum per Annum.	161108	6 8		161108 6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1710.	109290			109290
Annuities on the Plate Act 6 Georgii nuper Regis.	312000			312000
Annuities on Nevis and St. Christopher's Debentures at 3 <i>l.</i> per Centum.	37821	10 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>1/4</i>		37821 10 1 1/4
Exchequer Bills on the Victuallers Act Anno 1726, the Sum of	482700		900	481800
Ditto made out of the Interest on old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200
Ditto for the Supply of the Year 1730.	550000		39600	510400

Note, The Land Taxes and Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 100000*l.* charged on the Duties of 6*d.* per Pound.

E A S T - I N D I A Company.

By two Acts of Parliament 9 Will. Regis, and by two others 6 & 10 Anne.	3200000
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B a n k o f E N G L A N D .

On their original Fond at 6 <i>l.</i> per Centum.	1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills 3 Georgij primi.	1500000
Purchased of the South Sea Company.	4000000
Annuities at 4 <i>l.</i> per Centum, charged on the Duty of Coals since Lady-Day 1719.	1750000
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Fonds for Lottery, Anno 1714.	1250000

S O U T H - S E A Company.

On their Capital Stock and Annuities Act 9 Georgij Regis primi.	33302203
	5 6 1/2

49795755 6 1 1/2 550000 1043900 49301855 6 1 1/2

l. s. d.

l. s. d.
178535 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

B Y Money issued towards discharging the national Debt, between the 31st of Dec. 1729, and the 31st of Dec. 1730.

Before Christmas 1716.

Paid the South Sea Company in Discharge of so much of their Capital Stock.

Ditto by James Whitchurch, for a Debt due to him on the Bankers Annuities, the Money reserved for the Payment of that Debt being carried to the Sinking Fund, by an Act 13 Georgij primi Regis.

Ditto by Anne Church the like

8 15

Since Christmas 1716.

By Exchequer Bills Anno 1720 cancelled.

419 16 4

1000513 16 4

362212 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

1362726 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

T H E Exchequer to Cash of the Sinking Fond, on the 31st of Dec. 1729, is To the Produce of the Sinking Fond between the 31st of December 1729, and the 31st of Dec. 1730.	702426 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
On the aggregate Fond.	350576 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Fond.	110600 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Sea Comp. Fond.	86 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

1164190 12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1362726 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ballance on the 31st of December 1730.

1362726 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

An ACCOUNT shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1730 hath been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads, untill the 5th Day of February 1730-1, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Deficiency thereupon.

S E R V I C E S .

N A V Y .

FOR Victuals, Wages, and Wear
and Tear of the Navy, and the
Victualling thereof for Ten Thousand Men.

For the Ordinary of the Navy, and
for half Pay to the Sea Officers.

For the extraordinary Repairs of the
Navy.

Towards the Support of the Royal
Hospital at Greenwich.

ORDNANCE.
For Ordnance Sea Services.
For ditto Land Services.
For extraordinary Expences for
Land Services, not provided for by
Parliament.

F O R C E S .

For defraying the Charge of 17709 Men for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, Anno 1730.

For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, Anno 1730.

For defraying the Expence of 12000 Hessians, taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Year 1730.

For one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg Wolfenbuttle.

Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, Anno 1730.

For defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament.

Upon Account of one Year's Pensions from the 25th of Dec. 1729, to the Widows of half Pay Officers of Land Forces married before Christmas 1716.

D E F I C I E N C I E S .

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt Duty, Anno 1728.

To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, Anno 1728.

To make good the Deficiency of the General Fond at Michaelmas 1729.

To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, Anno 1729. (viz.)

To the Navy. L. 50000

To the Ordnance. 49249 3 6

To the Forces. 16196 16 9

Towards the Maintainance of the British Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company of England on the Coast of Africa.

For the Purchase of the Interest of Dougal Cuthbert Esq; in a reversionary Grant to him, during Life, of the Office of Warden of the Fleet Prison.

Debts due to be paid.

Sums paid.

Remains to be paid.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
	837786	16	5	764793	72993	16	5
	120400	9	3	70698	49702	7	11
	1195712	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1148972	46740	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	489062	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	489062	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	2655462	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2486026	169436	7	$\frac{1}{2}$

l. s. d.		The Grants towards supplying the said Services.		Residue of the Grants undisposed.	
1000000		By the Land Tax, Anno 1730.		Exchequer Bills rest of	550000 33123 12 6½
750000		By the Malt Duty, Anno 1730.			
200000		By the East India Company.			
550000		By Exchequer Bills to be repaid out of the first Aid granted after the 29th of September 1730, and till then charged on the Surplus of the East India Company's Fond, after the 25th of March 1730.			
11655 11 9½		By Arrears of former Land Taxes.			
9494 2 3		By Arrears of the Duties on Malt, Anno 1728.			
2521149 14 0½					
134312 14 6		Deficiency of the Grants Anno 1730.			
2655462 8 6½					

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses, in Parliament assembled. An Account of the Produce of the several Land Taxes, for Ten Years last past; with the Charges of Interest and other Deductions which have been made thereout.

For the Year 1721.

THE Land Tax at 3s. per Lib. for this Year hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1721 and the 17th of February 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 3364l. 5s. 0d. ¼ to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 148954l. 3 2½ The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 368677l. 3s. 10d.

For the Year 1722.

The Land Tax at 2s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1722 and the 17th of February 1730, the Sum of 991729l. 4 11½ The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 364383l. 7s. 4d.

For the Year 1723.

The Land Tax at 2s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1723 and the 17th of February 1730, the Sum of 992187l. 8d. The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 38297l. 11s. 8d.

For the Year 1724.

The Land Tax at 2s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1724 and the 17th of February 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 425l. 11s. 8d. to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 990354l. 2 10½ The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 335341l. 16s.

For the Year 1725.

The Land Tax at 2s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1725 and the 17th of February 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 14l. 7s. 10d. to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of 985787l. 7 7 The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 40639l. 19s. 5d.

For the Year 1726.

The Land Tax at 2s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1726 and the 17th of February 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 2995l. 11s. 1d. ¼ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of 964481l. 3 3½ The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 335465l. 6s. 0d. ½

For the Year 1727.

The Land Tax at 4s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1727 and the 17th of February 1730, to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of 1980888l. 11 8½ The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 75786l. 18s. 9d.

For the Year 1728.

The Land Tax at 3s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady Day 1728 and the 17th of February 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 788l. 15s. 10d. ¼ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of 1476083l. 2 The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to 37022l. 6s. 3d.

For the Year 1729.

l. s. d.

The Land Tax at 3*s. per Lib.* for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between *Lady Day 1729* and the 17th of *February 1730*, the Sum of 1393430 10 7
 The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the 28180 l. 3*s.* 1*d.*
 said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to

For the Year 1730.

The Land Tax at 2*s. per Lib.* for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between *Lady Day 1730* and the 17th of *February 1730*, the Sum of 306796 10
 The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the 9769 l. 8*s.* 7*d.*
 said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to

Memorandum. The other Deductions out of the several Land Taxes do not appear at the Receipt of Exchequer, but by several Acts granting the same; there is to be allowed (by the Auditors) in passing the Receivers Accounts, the following Deductions, *viz.*

Two-pence *per Pound* to Receivers.

Three-pence *per Pound* to Collectors.

Two-pence Halfpenny *per Pound* to Commissioners Clerks.

As also Moneys discharged by Certificates from the Barons of the Exchequer, to reduce the double Tax to a single one, in Cases where Papists take he Oaths, or their Estates come to Protestants.

And likewise by the Act for Mutiny and Desertion, the Justices of the Peace, by their Warrants, are authorized to charge the Collectors of the Land Tax with the Payment of Twenty Shillings for every Deserter apprehended within their respective Districts or Collections.

D

The

The Exchequer to the Sinking Fund

Dr.	
To Surplus Money unapplied at Michaelmas 1729, as per Account for the Half Year then ended.	7712 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at Lady Day 1730, <i>viz.</i>	268936 7 1
Surplus of the Aggregate Fond, when the Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 38100 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> being the Complement to 362424 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> shall be made good.	155312 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 24769 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus of the S. Sea Company's Fond.	<u>L.</u> 449018 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Income by the Tax on Papists, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1726, pursuant to an Act 12*o* *Georgii primi*, pag. 318. in that behalf.

99	14 5	<u>449118</u>	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
<u>L.</u> 526246	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$		

By Principal paid off on Orders for Debentures made forth for the Relief of the Sufferers of Nevis and St. Christopher's, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 1 Geo. 2*di*, pag. 446. and 447. in full of 103272*l.* 10*s.* By paid James Whitchurch for an Annuity (called Bankers Accounts) on the principal Sum of 100*l.* at the Rate of 3*l. per Cent.* *per Ann.* for Eleven Years and Three Quarters, from the 26th of December 1705, to the 29th of September 1717, the Sum of 35*l.* 5*s.* and for Redemption of the said Annuity, and Discharge of the said principal Sum of 100*l.* the further Sum of 50*l.* being one Moiety thereof in both 85*l.* 5*s.* pursuant to the Act 13 *Georgii primi*, pag. 327. and 328. in that behalf.

By Remains at Lady-Day, 1730, 2*1/2*.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fond	<u>L.</u> 268851 2 1
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 38100 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> being the Deficiency thereof in this Half Year, shall be made good by Parliament.	221879 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus of the South Sea Company's Fond for their old Capital.	24769 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Income by the Tax on Papists	<u>515599</u> 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
<u>L.</u> 526246	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Exchequer to the Sinking Fund

Dr.

To Surplus Money unapplied at <i>Lady-Day</i> , 1730, as per Account, for the Half Year then ended. —	L. 446688 8 7½
To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1730, <i>viz.</i>	
Surplus of the Aggregate Fond. —	L. 1252 1. 15 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 1252 l. 15 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ being the Complement to 362424 l. 13 s. 5 d. shall be made good. —	L. 162482 14 7
Surplus of the South Sea Company's Fond. —	L. 63144 6 6
	L. 671312 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Income by the Tax on Paps, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1726, pursuant to the Act 12 *Georgii primi*, pag. 318, in that behalf.

86

18

6 $\frac{1}{2}$

3

671402

8

3

1187002

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Cr.
Per Contra

By paid the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the South Seas, &c. at or soon after <i>Midsummer</i> 1730, towards paying off and redeeming One Million, Part of their remaining Capital Stock, or principal Sum of 16651101 l. 12 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ belonging to the said Company in their own Right, commonly called <i>South Sea Stock</i> , and thereby redeeming the Annuity, being after the Rate of 4 l. per Cent. attending thereon, pursuant to the Act 3 <i>Georgii 2dii</i> , pag. 359, in that behalf. —	L. 725000
By paid the said Governor and Company at or soon after <i>Michaelmas</i> 1730, in full Redemption of One Million of their said remaining Capital Stock, pursuant to the said Act. —	L. 275000
By paid for Arrears on Annuities (called <i>Bankers Annuities</i>) due before <i>Michaelmas</i> 1717, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 13 <i>Georgii primi</i> , pag. 327, in that behalf. —	8 15 0
By Remains of <i>Michaelmas</i> 1730, <i>viz.</i>	1000008 15 0
Surplus of the Aggregate Fond.	L. 64877 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 393 l. 4 s. 11 d. the Deficiency thereof <i>Anno</i> 1730 shall be made good by Parliament. —	122115 14 1$\frac{1}{2}$
	186993 5 4
	1187002 0 4

This being the Sixteenth Half-yearly Account made up pursuant to the Act 9^o Georgii primi, pag. 367. is humbly presented this 5th Day of February 1730-31, by

J. SCRQPE,

Just Published,

A Defence of the Courage, Honour, and Loyalty of the Irish Nation,
in Answer to the scandalous Aspersions of the *Free Briton* and others. By
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